

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Claim 1 (previously presented): A method for sealing of pipes (4) inaccessible from the outside due to location inside building elements or, in the ground, and in which a fluid coating material is sprayed out of at least one nozzle (2) moved through the pipe towards the inner wall (3) of the pipe for covering at least parts thereof, and in which the material is then brought to harden for forming a part of the wall of the pipe where it has been applied, characterized in that the method is for sealing of pipes having one or more substantial holes (12) though the pipe wall, that prior to said spraying at least one unperforated material piece (10) being divided in the longitudinal direction thereof and held together by means (11) for holding the unperforated material piece (10) together to a form pipe piece (17, 17') with a smaller outer diameter than the inner diameter of the pipe is introduced into the pipe to a location for a substantial hole through the pipe wall for covering the hole the means for holding together is then broken so that the pipe piece increases the diameter thereof while releasing potential energy and will under pretension bear against the inner wall of the pipe, and that the unperforated material piece forming the pipe piece has no ability to seal said hole alone, but it forms in the subsequent spraying of coating material an auxiliary wall over the hole retaining the material sprayed within the pipe.

Claim 2 (original): A method according to claim 1, characterized in that a camera is introduced into the pipe together with the pipe piece and that the location in which the means holding the pipe piece (17, 17') together under pretension is to be broken is determined on the basis of images of the interior of the pipe displayed by the camera.

Claim 3 (previously presented): A method according to claim 1, characterized in that a bellow-like member (15) expandable through supply of a pressurized medium is brought to expand inside said pipe piece (17, 17') when reaching said location for the substantial hole (12) for breaking said means (11) for holding it together.

Claim 4 (original): A method according to claim 3, characterized in that it is a bellowlike member (15) in the form of a rubber bellow that is brought to expand through supply of compressed air thereto.

Claim 5 (previously presented): A method according to claim 3, characterized in that said pipe piece (17, 17') is moved inside the pipe towards said location while holding it through a bellow-like member (15) located thereinside and partially expanded, said member being brought to expand further when reaching said location.

Claim 6 (previously presented): A method according to claim 5, characterized in that said pipe piece (17, 17') having a material thickness being less than half the thickness of the wall of the pipe is introduced into the pipe to said location.

Claim 7 (currently amended): A method according to claim 1, characterized in that said pipe piece (17, 17') having a material thickness of 0.2-3 mm, advantageously 0.8-1.4 mm and preferably about 1 mm; is introduced into the pipe to said location.

Claim 8 (previously presented): A method according to claim 7, characterized in that

it is said pipe piece (17, 17') made of glass fibre reinforced polyester that is introduced into the pipe to said location.

Claim 9 (previously presented): A method according to claim 8, characterized in that it is said pipe piece (17, 17') made of sheet that is introduced into the pipe to said location.

Claim 10 (previously presented): A method according to claim 9, characterized in that it is a pipe piece (17), which in a state applied over said substantial hole (12) after breaking said means (11) for holding it together surroundingly covers the inner wall of the pipe, that is used.

Claim 11 (currently amended): A method according to claim 1, characterized in that it is said pipe piece (17'), which in a state applied over a said substantially substantial hole (12) after breaking said means (11) for holding together has a longitudinal gap between the two circumferential ends thereof with a transversal dimension smaller than half the circumference of the pipe that is used for enabling sealing of at least one said substantial hole located opposite to a T-branch of the pipe.

Claim 12 (previously presented): A method according to claim 11, characterized in that it is one or more ribbons (11) of an easily breakable material that hold the pipe piece (17, 17') together when moving it to said location.

Claim 13 (previously presented): A method according to claim 12, characterized in that it is a coating material comprising a mixture of polyester and a hardening agent,

preferably also glass flakes for obtaining a coating consisting of a glass flake reinforced polyester, that is sprayed on the inner wall of the pipe.

Claim 14 (previously presented): A method according to claim 1, wherein the coating material comprises a fire proof mass containing mineral wool that is sprayed on the inner wall of the pipe.

Claim 15 (previously presented): A method according to claim 14, characterized in that it is carried out for sealing of a waste pipe in a building.

Claim 16 (previously presented): A method according to claim 14, characterized in that it is carried out for sealing of a ventilating pipe in a building.

Claim 17 (previously presented): A method according to claim 1, characterized in that the pipe piece (17, 17') is moved in the pipe to a location for covering a hole (12) having a diameter exceeding 10 mm.

Claim 18 (previously presented): A member adapted to be used for forming an auxiliary wall when internally spraying a pipe (4) inaccessible from the outside due to a location thereof in building elements, or in the ground with coating material, characterized in that it is designed as a pipe piece (17, 17') held together under pretension through means (11) for holding the pipe piece together to an outer diameter being smaller than the inner diameter of the pipe, and that the pipe piece is formed by an unperforated material piece (10) being divided in the longitudinal direction thereof and adapted to strive towards

a resting position with an outer diameter exceeding the inner diameter of the pipe into which the pipe piece is intended to be introduced after removing the action of said means for holding the pipe piece together, and combined with an inner spray of sealing fluid for fixing and sealing the pipe piece against an inner surface of the pipe to form the auxiliary wall in the pipe.